the point of view of the problem dealt with in this book is one which I have not attempted to conceal in its pages—the conviction that any biology which neglects or ignores or denies the^efficacy of psychical activities is doomed to a relative sterility, and in the end must find itself in a cul-de-sac. The reading of many books and articles on this topic, both by specialists in various branches: of biology and by philosophers, has convinced me that authors of neither extreme can hope to deal with it satisfactorily. As to the philosophers, I would cite as bearing out this opinion the attempts of Professor Bergson and of General J. C. Smuts, both indisputably men of great intellectual powers, though both, when they tackled this great problem, inevitably appeared as amateurs. Nearly forty years ago Bergson propounded a grandiose theory of life. That theory raises a thousand questions which neither its author nor any other has attempted to answer in all the years that have passed. And I venture to say that no answers have been attempted for the good reason that the questions are unanswer-able, unless at the cost of flying in the face of many indisputable biological truths and well-founded theories. Smuts' more recent attempt is rendered abortive by a trouble of a very different kind—oainely, the excessive hospitality of the author to all theories which have a respectable standing. neo-Darwinism and Lamarckism,

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